GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL EXHIBIT FOR MONTH OF MARCH.

Decrease of \$8,398,823 in the Public Debt and an Increase in Revenue Receipts of About \$24,000,000.

TRIP FOR THE CRUISER CHICAGO

ADMIRAL HOWISON TO TAKE HIS SHIP ON A LONG VOYAGE.

Will Go to South Atlantic Station by Way of Suez Canal-Perry S. Heath to Leave for Porto Rico This Week.

WASHINGTON, April 1. - The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business March 31 the debt, \$1,149,506,563, which is a decrease during the \$8,398,823. This decrease is accounted for by the net increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as fol-

Interest-bearing debt\$1,045,775,290 Debt on which interest has ceased

This amount, however, does not include \$55,000,613 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold\$278,306,355

Bonds, deposits in national banks, depositories, disbursing officers' balances, etc.

Against the above there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$635,518,924, which leaves a net cash balance of \$284,043,163.

The monthly statement of the controller of the currency shows the total circulation of national bank notes on March 31, 1839, was \$243,052,317, an increase for the year of \$18,-654,298, and an increase for the month of \$149,850. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$209,925,989, an increase for the year of \$18,314,389, and a decrease for the month of \$1,229,028. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$33,126,328, an increase for the year of \$339,909, and an increase for the month of \$1,378,978. The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$234,435.890, and to secure public deposits, \$73,134,740.

The monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for March were \$57,-030,239, an increase, as compared with March, 1898, of about \$24,000,000. The expenditures are shown :c have been \$42,948,571, which leaves a surplus for the month of \$14,062,000. The receipts, however, include payment of \$11,798,314, made on account of the Central Pacific Railroad, exclusive of which, receipts exceed the expenditures by The receipts for customs during Manel amounted to \$20,933,435; from internal revenue, \$22,671,107, and from miscellaneous sources, \$12,425,696. This is an increase in customs, as compared with March, 1898, of about \$5,500,000; in internal revenues, \$9,783,-000, and from miscellaneous sources of nearly \$9,000,000. The total receipts during the nine months of the present fiscal year were K382,444,427, and the disbursements, \$467,502,is an increase in the receipts, as compared with the same period last year, of nearly \$75,000,000, and an increase in the disbursements of \$164,122,000.

The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage during March was \$14,572,073, of which \$12,176,715 was silver, \$2,346,556 gold and \$48,807 minor coins. The coinage of standard silver dol-The quarterly statement of the values of since Jan. 1, 1899, the value of silver has decreased from \$0.60649 per ounce to \$0.60017,

It has been decided that Rear Admiral Howison's flagship, the Chicago, will pro-Mediterranean and Red seas, and thence around Cape of Good Hope, touching at all the principal ports on the west African coast. The department considers it a good thing to make a display of an American ports of the world, and the magnificent cruiser Chicago will certainly create a deep

this route was the gunboat Castine when she was dispatched to join the south Atlantic squadron in 1894. Rear Admiral the south Atlantic station is the Wilmington, which is now in Brazilian waters. The cruise of the Chicago will re-

Officials of the War Department have bring yellow fever infection. Protests have Atlanta, and the suggestion has that troops should be sent North not mustered out in the South. the Southern troops are concerned, it is possible to muster them out only near The Northern troops it is intended to bring North. It is stated at the department that investigation into the plan to establish a camp at Atlanta develops the fact that the cost will be considerable, while there are established camps at Savannah. Augusta and other points with ample pro-

islon for all the troops. For this reason is probable that no camp will be estabshed at Atlanta. The War Department is taking every precaution possible to prevent sulting Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service. The department is acting on his suggestion and advice, and the whole matter of protection against infection is in his hands. If there is the least danger of infection the troops will be brought at once to Camp Meade in Pennsylvania.

Charles E. Barber, engraver in the Philadelphia mint, is drawing the design for the ollar to be minted by the United States in commemoration of Lafayette. The director of the mint has received a letter from that on one side of the coin the faces of Washington, Lafayette, Lincoln, McKinley and Grant appear, and that, if practicable, the signatures of Lafayette and Lincoln be given in facsimile. On the other side Mr. on suggests the use of the prayer of Lafayette for the United States, which consists of about forty words. It has not and Lafayette, and President McKinley has given positive orders that The prayer of Lafayette will proba-The proposition to have the otuline of the Lafayette monument on the is to be erected in Paris by the Lafavette dy 4, 1900. Congress authorized the secretary of the treasury to buy silver builton and mint \$50,000 to be given to the commis-sion and disposed of as souvenirs. The bul-

by the United States since the repeal of the for these coins will be the first bought

ton without stop. The train was heavily draped in mourning and decorated with flags. The remains are incased in hermetically sealed caskets, marked wherever possible, with the name and regiment of the soldier. These caskets were removed from the train as rapidly as possible to the part of the Arlington Cemetery where the final safe keeping of the remains until arrangements have been perfected for their interment. There are about 350 of these bodies to be buried at Ariington. The funeral train, after discharging at Rosslyn, will return to New York and receive the remainder of the bodies. It is expected that announced next week. the shipment will be completed by Tuesday afternoon. In the case arrangements can be perfected by that time the funeral ceremony of the entire number will be held at the cemetery next Wednesday. There is an impression at the department, however, that the arrangements cannot be concluded in time to permit of the funeral before Thursday. Full military honors wil be paid to the memory of the patriots who ost their lives in the West Indies. Orders have been issued for the participation of Troop H, of the Third Cavalry, at Fort Myer, and three batteries of artillery from Washington barracks, together with the band of the Fourth Articlery. The military escort will be in command of Col. Frank L. Guenther, of the Fourth Artillery and includes all the available regular troops in this vicinity. The president has under consideration a proposition for the participation of the district National Guard in the funeral ceremonies next week, and it is probable that they will be ordered out for duty on that occasion. In special recognition of the occasion, and in order to permit the government employes to assist in doing honor to the memory of the soldiers who lost their lives for their country, all the government departments will be closed at noon on the day set apart for the funeral

First Assistant Pestmaster General Perry S. Heath will sail next Tuesday from New York on the Arkadia for Porto Rico, where he will thoroughly canvass the condition of postal affairs on the island. His trip is similar in interest to that of the postmaster general to Cuba. Mr. Heath will confer with William H. Elliott, the director of posts for Porto Rico, and outline an administrative policy and place the service there on an independent basis. A money order service will be established and some changes made in the system which has been in operation of combining the postal and telewhich are much in excess of our domestic a similar change will be instituted in Porto Rico, where the Spanish rates of postage are still in force. Mr. Heath will be gone about two weeks and during that time will visit all the important postal stations on the island. He will endeavor to gain such knowledge of the necessities of the service. as will enable him to act intelligently in dealing with the postal affairs of Porto Rico.

In reply to a note sent to Senator Jones, of Arkansas, by Representative Wesley Gaines, of Tennessee, expressing hope of a speedy recovery from the illness, which has confined him to his room for some time, Senator Jones has written the following: "I am very much obliged to you indeed

for your very kind note, just received. It is contrary to the doctor's orders for me to write or to dictate anything, yet I cannot help thanking you for your very kind note and for the kind expressions from Mr Bryan. I am glad to think I am improving. and while I do not believe that the doctors or I know whether there is anything permanent in what has occurred, the indications, to say the least, are favorable, and soon. I will be glad to take a hand in the next battle in the interest of the people. hope and pray God that the people will suc ceed in that tremendous struggle. could see a Democratic president and Congress elected in 1900, I would feel like say ing, in the language of the good old man we read of 'Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.

The acting secretary of war to-day appointed a court of inquiry, to meet at Paul, Minn., on the 10th inst., to investigate the case of Col. Harry Leonhaeuser, formery in command of the Fifteenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. The court has been orupon certain officers of the Fifteenth Minne sota can be said to apply to Colonel Leon haeuser. It is understood all officers of the regiment will be allowed to testify and thus have their statements made a matter of

The President to-day made the following ceiver of public moneys at Nachitoches, La.; John Webre, naval officer at the port of New Orleans: Wilbur T. Gracey, of Massachusetts, to be marshal of the consular court of the United States at Fuchan, China.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$284,043,163; gold reserve, \$245,413,076.

The secretary of the treasury has formulated a set of rules governing the eligibility of graduates of the Naval Academy to third graduate of the six-year course at the inited States Naval Academy; that he shall evidence as to his moral character and standing and the occupations pursued and the positions held by him since leaving the ment of the reason or reasons for his having left the naval service. Each candidate shall undergo a rigid examination by a board of medical officers to determine his a candidate at the time of such physical examination shall not exceed thirty years.

Consul Bell, at Sydney, has informed the State Department for the benefit of our traveling and commercial people that three steamship lines plying between Australia larly at the port of Manila, P. I. These are the China Navigation Company, the Eastthe Nippon Yusen Kaisha (a Japanese line) Each of the companies has four fairly good there is a call at Manila about once in ten days from Australia and from Chinese and considerable business, both ney and Manila and that there is great confidence in ship circles that the trade will

soon become important. The Pension Bureau is informed that a man calling himself Robert Sherman has been held in default of bail at Toledo, O., for collecting pension money under the false representation that he was an officer of the United States. He stated that he was a brother-in-law of General Miles and collaterally related to the Sherman family of

Captain Stehman Forney, for many years connected with the United States coast and geodetic survey, left Washington to-day for upon which he was engaged last season. This meridian will be established from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border by the United States. The Canadian government contemplates continuing the measurement to the frozen zone. The Mexican government on the south will continue the same to the Pacific ocean.

Dr. F. W. True, the executive curator of the National Museum, says that the party on board the unfortunate schooner Stella Ehrland, reported from San Francisco as wrecked with a party of scientists from the Smithsonian Institution aboard, had no official connection with the institution. He said he knew Prof. Anthony to be a naturalist who had long been interested in the collection of specimens, some of which he had sold to the Smithsonian. Further than that Prof. Anthony had never had any connection with the institution. The cargo might have been inteded for the Academy of Sciences or the Stanford University, both

It is understood that the Venezuelan govto Washington, and that Dr. Rojas, former foremost men of the country, is quite likely unofficially, of the purpose of the govern-London until the nomination is made. It would retain his mission here while at the same time representing Venezuela at London, but it is now probable that Senor Andrade will be transferred to London, leaving

a vacancy here to be filled by Dr. Rojas.

gate and report upon local conditions there looking to the establishment of the rural free delivery system.

The funeral train bearing the bodies of George W. Anglin, of Clunette, Ind., and 150 soldiers who lost their lives in Cuba and John E. Coen, of Newton, Ind., were to-day Porto Rico, arrived at Rosslyn, Va., this appointed clerks in the railway mail servafternoon, having passed through Washing- | ice

Nathaniel H. Baker, of Portland, has accepted a position in the postal service tendered him by First Assistant Postmaster General Heath on the recommendation of Senator Beveridge and Representative

Dudley and Michener, attorneys for Indiana, have filed a petition for the reopening of Indiana's claim for \$606,979.41, being of tents have been erected there for the the amount paid by the State as interest on money borrowed to equip troops during the war of the rebellion. This claim was disallowed in 1886 on technical grounds, and the chances are the treasury will continue to withhold the money on the same technical objection. The decision will probably be

The Navy Department has issued the circulars containing the specifications for the bids for the 24,000 tons of armor plate to be purchased under the acts of 1898 and 1899. The price fixed for the ten thousand tons under the former act is \$400 and the 14,000 tons under the latter, \$300. The first delivery of the \$400 armor is to be March, 1900, with deliveries at the rate of 600 tons per month thereafter. The first of the armor authorized by the latter act is to be delivered in October, 1901, and subsequent deliveries at the rate of 600 tons per month. The proposals are to be opened May 31. The department has not received any intimation of other bidders besides the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies and no assurances that either of these companies will bid. They may simply notify the department that they cannot bid under the price limitation set by Congress.

Solicitor Penfield, of the State Department, has been studying the decision of the Court of Cassation at Rome, delivered Feb. 4, in the case of Isaac and Samuel vs. Ernesto Cerruti. The result of that case has heretofore been given, but Mr. Penfield has found in it an interesting point in international law. The court holds emphatically that no court of a nation can set aside the decision of an international arbitration. An agreement by nations is higher than that of any internal court. The Court of Cassation decides that the award pronounced by a court of arbitration is a law in itself and excludes the provisions of the internal laws of the two states which effected the compromise from appeal. Hence, the rules of private right cannot be applied to interna-tional treaties. The amounts awarded and much aggrieved either party may be, or the private party in interest, no court of either state can change the decision of the international tribunal

A delegation of thirteen Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Indians appeared before Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, to-day in regard to the allotment of lands in their reservation in the southwestern part of the Indian Territory Headman Saddle Blanket explained that the tribes interested did not desire to have an allotment made at this time as they were not prepared for such a change, bu thought the next generation would probably be educated up to looking after the individ-ual interests. There is a proposition before Congress providing for the allotment.

Wayne Parker, the six-year-old son Representative Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey, fell from a second story winstantly killed. The accident was not noticed at the time and it was 5 o'clock when the boy was found with his neck broken.

Vice President Hobart has been suffering from an attack of grip and to-day he was confined to his room and unable to see anyvere cough. The physicians say the patient needs rest and quiet, and they hope to have him restored to his usual vigor within a few

Ex-Secretary Sherman is making constant progress toward recovery and is rapidly convalescing. To-night he was much better and had rested quietly.

FERRYBOAT STRUCK BY TU Nine People Severely Injured and Two Possibly Browned.

NEW YORK, April 1.-Nine persons were severely injured, and it is feared that two were drowned, in a collision between an ocean-going tug and one of the Brooklyn ferryboats to-night. The ferrybcat Pierreport was struck in midstream by the tug Argus, and so badly damaged that it was with difficulty she reached her Brooklyn slip. The tug was uninjured. The accident occurred during the rush hours, when the ferryboat was crowded, and is believed to have been caused by a misunderstanding of signals and the large amount of traffic in the stream. The Argus crashed into the ferryboat, penetrating the side of the Pierrepont five feet forward of the entrance to the women's cabin. There was almost panic aboard, and in the rush two girls and a woman were thrown into the water. The woman was rescued, but nothing has been seen of the girls, who were unknown. Those injured were mostly women, and they were struck by the broken timbers near the women's cabin. Mrs. Hanna Conniff was severely injured about the back; Mrs. Anna Reily received severe injuries of the back and her right leg was crushed; Mrs. Mary Meyers had her hand crushed and received internal injuries; Antonio Augusto was especially of the lack of proper food for seriously injured internally. These were the physical fitness for the position. The age of | most seriously injured. All live in Brook-

IN A FIT OF JEALOUS RAGE.

A Tailor Shoots Mother-in-Law, Wife

Sister-in-Law and Brother-in-Law. NEW YORK, April 1.-John J. Schmitt a Williamsburg tailor, thirty-five years of age, while in a fit of jealous rage to-night shot his mother-in-law, his wife, his sisterin-law and his brother-in-law, and ended by firing a bullet at his one-year-old infant Schmitt had been separated from his wife for some time and to-night went to the home of her mother, Mrs. Anna Wild, and tried to effect a reconciliation with his wife, who had gone back to live with her mother. Mrs. Schmitt refused to return to her husband, and Mrs. Wild championed her cause. Schmitt drew two revolvers and fired point blank at the two women. Mrs. Wild was instantly killed; Mrs. Schmitt was shot in the arm and thigh. Nicholas Wild, brother-in-law of Schmitt, attempted to interfere and received a bullet in the head A sister-in-law, Pauline Wild, was shot in the arm, and Schmitt then fired a shot at his one-year-old infant. All of the wounded people were taken to the St. Catherine Hoscarious condition, and it is believed he wil die. Mrs. Schmitt and Miss Pauline Wild will recover. Schmitt was arrested.

SLAIN BY INDIANS.

Sixteen Gold Prospectors from Ken tucky Said to Have Been Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.-A specia from Juneau, Alaska, to the Call contains the report of the murder of sixteen prospectors from Kentucky. No details are at hand but the story is to the effect that the gold-seekers were killed while asleep by Indians who wanted their kits and supplies. The crime is said to have been committed a number of months ago while the prospectors were near the mouth of Kuskokwin river, which, though reported rich in minerals, has never been explored by white men. The men who are said to have been murdered, bu whose names are not known here, sailed, is stated, from San Francisco last spring in a small craft called the Jessie, which they purchased for the trip. It is said that the massacre had been reported to the Interior Department which has taken the matter up. Congressman Ellis, of Owensboro, Ky., is also quoted as having urged the department to make a thorough investigation. The A postoffice inspector was to-day ordered regarding the matter are said to be of to proceed to Alexandria Ind., to investing in the Interior Department at Washington regarding the matter are said to be on

EXAMINATION OF MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL CORPS CONTINUED.

Testimony Given by Drs. Taylor, Heismann, DeWitt, Hall, Lorney, Apple and Birmingham.

SHIPPER'S EVIDENCE

HIS INTERVIEW WITH EAGAN BE-FORE CONTRACTS WERE LET.

use of Preservatives Discussed in the Presence of an Agent of Armour & Co.-A Cook's Experience.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-The military court to investigate the beef question held only one session to-day, but nevertheless examined an unusually large number of witnesses, including several army surgeons in charge of hospitals. Their testimony was generally to the effect that they had had no experience with canned beef and that so far as they knew the health of their patients had not been affected by its use. The court also heard the testimony of Greenleaf W. Simpson, of Boston, now engaged in furnishing beef on the hoof to the troops at inland points in Cuba, who stated that he had had several interviews with General Eagan prior to the letting of bids for the troops at Santiago and had urged the impossibility of satisfactorily supplying beef to the Cuban troops in any other way than on the hoof or on the block. While Mr. Simpson was undergoing examination Major Lee sought fixed must stand, and, no matter how to draw out information concerning his their advertisements. One company has Wade, president of the commission, who in the inquiry.

command of the general hospital at Montauk Point, testified that all intestinal troubles to food. The food question did not arise

general hospital at Fortress Monroe, said that very few intestinal diseases were treated at that institution, and that those were not attributable to insufficient or poor diet.

the general hospital at Key West, had no experience there with either canned roast or refrigerator meat. He attributed the intestinal diseases generally to the fact that the men had been exposed to a tropical climate. He heard some complaint that the men had been short of rations in Cuba and they were very much run down. AT THE PONCE HOTEL.

Major H. P. Burmingham told of the general conditions of the Ponce hospital, of which he was in charge. He had used both roast beef and refrigerated beef there, as well as the native beef. It was necessary to ise the native beef the day it was killed to prevent spoiling, and the refrigerated beef was preferred to the native article. He had found the canned beef satisfactory in stews and had heard no complaint concerning it. Typhoid was the principal disease, but there were many cases of dysentery and diarrhoea. the eating of the native fruits and not the meats. All told, only about 120 cans of the beef had been used. The refrigerated beef used was taken from the cargo of the Manitoba. Some of it required to be trimmed

but he considered it good food. Major John H. Lorney, who had charge of the hospital ship Relief during the hostilities, said that about 500 sick men had been transported on the vessel and that he not attribute any of these cases to the use of improper food or to the want of food. He had never used canned roast beef. discoloration of the surface to the coagula-Major T. M. Apple told of his experience of the war at Mobile, Miami and New York. many complaints from the men and surprobable that some intestinal trouble had been thus caused. The surgeons complained many of the men had refused to receive the canned beef, but he had attributed the inanition to the sickness itself. BEEF CONTRACTOR SIMPSON.

block in Cuba, and who is largely interested in live cattle, stockyards, and refrigerator lines, related his experience in connection with the letting of contracts for supplying beef during the Spanish war. He had been prepared to put in a bid and previous to the opening of the bids had a conference with General Eagan, who was a personal acquaintance and who had wired visited Cuba as a food commissioner for the difficulties, and after the first conversation General Eagan had asked him to remain must purchase refrigerated beef for Cuba. put in a bid. He also stated that he had had being made in the South in that direction. He had inferred that the experiment was ment and the packers.

made both in the interests of the governhad made a bid which had been accepted for | pany met to-day to close up the business. supplying beef on the block to the inland gaged satisfactorily in that work, securing shipping beef abroad and that refrigerated beef generally became about 2 cents per pound less in the London market than b witness did not believe it possible to keep beef in a good condition out of a refrigerator for twenty-four hours. It change in appearance in two hours and mold soon afterwards. He thought proper way to supply the troops in Cuba was o have refrigerator plants in the island and

kill the beef there each day. THE MEAT SPOILED. Lieut, William B. Conrad, of the Twentythird Infantry, who had charge of the cooking for the mess on the transport, Indiana, said the refrigerator beef had kept good for about two weeks, but that after this time it became so badly tainted that many of the men would not use it. A number of them also objected to the canned roast beef. The Indiana carried fresh food supplies for Admiral Sampson's fleet, but much of them were spoiled by the beef. The odor from so strong that the men would get out of the way when the door was opened. Eight thou-sand pounds were thrown overboard, but land, Fia., who delivered the refri

July and August, said the beef generally de-livered was in better condition than the beef generally received by the local butchers. At times the beef was glossy, but it was sound and fresh. The commissary had rejected the entire consignment about three times. On one occasion he had taken the meat and sold it. He had never heard any conversation between Lieutenant Gampfer, who was for a time commissary, and Mr. Moorehouse, of the Armour company, nor had he ever seen them together. No chemicals had been used on the refrigerator beef. and he had never heard the report of their use until yesterday, when he had seen it in a newspaper. Some of the troops preferred the refrigerator beef to the native beef because the latter was tough. Maj. William Williams, of the New York

state troops, who was commissary at Ponce, said he was familiar with the distribution of the beef from the transport Manitoba and that he had understood that the beef was perfectly good. He had found the canned beef tasteless, but wholesome. Lieutenant Gampfer was then recalled to relate the particulars of his meeting with Mr. Hendricks, who had just testified. Mr. Gampfer said he had recognized Mr. Moore-house, whom he had met upon leaving the witness stand a few days since, as the man who had stated in Lakeland that chemicals were used to preserve the meat. He approached and spoke to Mr. Moorehouse, but the latter declared that he had no recoilection of ever having seen him before. The court then adjourned until 10:30 Monday

ALL LEAVING THE STATE

INSURANCE COMPANIES GETTING OUT OF ARKANSAS.

Effect of the New Anti-Trust Law-\$60,000,000 of Fire Risks in Danger-An Official Statement.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1 .- Not a dol-

lar of fire insurance is being written here

and the agents throughout the State have been notified to suspend all business and send in their final reports, so that business in the State may be speedily wound up. Some of the local and general agents in the city are even removing their signs from their places of business and withdrawing present contract, but was stopped by Gen. | notified its agents that policies written during the month of March have been cansaid that this was outside the time embraced | celed, and there is alarm expressed that other companies will take advantage of the Major Blair E. Taylor, in charge of the optional clause and cancel every risk carhospital at Fort McPherson, said the beef | ried by them in Arkansas, leaving property furnished the hospital was all of excellent and commercial interests wholly unprotected. When it is considered that the aggre-Major Charles L. Heismann, who was in gate risks carried in the State last year approximated \$60,000,000, an idea may be had of the effect of the anti-trust law. Another feature which the public is beginning to realize is that, although existing policies are valid until expiration, should a loss be in-Lieut. Calvin De Witt, in charge of the curred, no adjuster would be permitted to come into the State to make an adjustment, for, being the agent of an inhibited corporation, he would become liable to stringent punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Major W. R. Hall, who was in control of court. This is considered the logical sequence of the construction placed upon the law by Attorney General Davis, although when he was questioned or that point today he declined to express an opinion, saying, in effect, that sufficient trouble had

> that one foot should be got out of the mire before the other is put in. The following companies this morning notified State Auditor and Insurance Commissioner Clay Sloan that they had been forced out of business in the State: Sun Insurance Company, of New Orleans; Palatine Insur-Agricultural Insurance Company, of New York; United States Fire Insurance Company, of New York; Commercial Union Assurance Company, New Orleans; Insurance Assurance, Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society and the German-American Insurance Company, of New York.

Attorney General Davis, in reference to

by him, makes the following statement:

been precipitated for the time being, and

These suits are to test the law and the Legislature ought to keep hands off. They of them think it is a bluff, we'll take a tilt at them for each day they have been doing They are in violation of the law for every they have transacted business since the insurance companies can't do business single syliable of the law will be changed. It is a good law and I think it ought to stand. It is patterned very much after the Kentucky law. If my construction of this law is not right the courts can settle it. These suits cannot be tried until the next term of the Pulaski Circuit Court in September. Meanwhile I will get the proof. HELENA, Ark., April 1.-The action of withdrawing entirely from this city and vicinity owing to the anti-trust law recently passed by the Arkansas Legislature, has caused much discussion in business cirthe sick. He had heard in New York that | cles. There is a quarter of a million dolother quarter of a million dollars' worth of vere in condemnation of the Leguslature for they believe to be a hurtful exercise of the

legislative power. PINE BLUFF, Ark., April 1.-The fiftyation. Mass-meetings are being called and strong pressure will be brought to bear on the Legislature to modify the law.

New Hocking Valley Fuel Company. COLUMBUS, O., April 1.-The General Hocking Fuel Company has been incorporated in Boston to continue the business of the old General Hocking Coal Company, which has expired by limitation. The new company is a tripartite affair, being composed Coalgrove, O., the Greendale Coal Company of Murray City and the Hocking Val-Officers have not yet been elected by the new concern. The directors of the old com-

Must Pay Local Taxes. DES MOINES, Ia., April 1.-Judge Prouty nies in Iowa. He held that under the constitution of the State they must pay local taxes the same as individuals, and that the single provision exempting them from local taxation in lieu of a 1 per cent. state tax upon the gross earnings is invalid, although in existence ten years. The decision increases the taxable property in Polk county

Two Companies Incorporated. TRENTON, April 1.-Articles of incorpoto-day for the Acker Process Company and the Acker Process Patent Company. first named company has an authorized capcompanies are empowered to manufacture and deal in caustic soda, chloride of lime, lead sodium alloy and chlorine

Cotton Industry Prosperous. mill on its immense property at Manchester.
The building is to be 500 feet iong and 100 feet wide. The company is taking down two of the old mills of its plant to make room for the large ones. The company employes 8,000 hands. The outlook in the entire cotton manufacturing industry is shoouraging."

"MEET ME AT SAKS' CORNER"

Washington and Pennsylvania Streets.

It's Thoroughly Good

Pull a "Fit-Reform" garment to pieces-and, like a flower, you'll find every part perfect. From the loom to the pressing iron, every stage of evolution is in our hands-under our direction - weaving - cutting - making-trimming-sewingselling-never out of our sight. It's the kind of clothing that wears-continues as it begins-with shape and satisfaction.

"Fit-Reform" is our new development-that makes it possible for every man to be fitted ready-to-wear-as well as he can be to order-and at ready-to-wear cost instead of to-order cost. Clothing that is fashioned for you-and not the kind that you have to accommodate yourself to. Faultless and fine -the finest possible for the price you pay.

"Fit-Reform" Suits---\$7.50 to \$30 "Fit-Reform" Top Coats == \$7.50 to \$25

LEO'S HEALTH IS GOOD

NO FOUNDATION FOR RECENT SENSA-TIONAL RUMORS.

the Pontiff's Wound-M. Loubet's Would-Be Assassin.

ROME, April 1 .- Drs. Mazzoni and Lapponi this evening removed a fragment of dead skin from the Pope's wound, which has almost completely healed. When the bandages were removed the Pope did not suffer the least pain, and he afterward conversed with his entourage. The general health of

The rumors circulated in London and cabled to the United States that the Pope was dead are without foundation. His Holiness received several prelates in audience

AMERICANS AND THE POPE. The Hecker Controversy and Other Catholic Church Questions.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, April 1.-The Spectator this week publishes a very interesting review of Americanism and the papacy, analyzing the situation developed by the Pope's letter and Cardinal Gibbons's reply, and sketching the future outlook. It says: "We may take it that for the present Americanism has received a setback and that the authority of the papacy is re-established in the United

Reviewing the Hecker despite and the con troversy over the endowment of Catholic institutions, the Spectator says: "The diplomatic wisdom of the Pope is undoubtedly a the United States. Whether the real symit is clear that he judged it politic to be on good terms with the world's two great republics. Whether the triumph of Rome the papal claims will lead to a serious with the priest or break with the church. but neither will they abandon the democratic liberties they have won, nor can they escape the atmosphere of liberty in which

HOLY WEEK IN SPAIN.

Celebrations of More than Usual Splendor-Image of Virgin Burned. [Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, April 1.-Holy week in Spain was celebrated with more than usual religious splendor. At Toledo and Seville there were more visitors than usual, including a few Americans. At Madrid the celebrations gent, who is ultra-Catholic, and the Cabinet giving fresh proofs of their desire to conciliate the Vatican and the prelates who so successfully assisted the government in checking the Carlist intrigues. Consequently the Madrid churches yesterday were visited by thousands, all traffic

was suspended and all the women wore mawas carrying the famous image of the Vir gin, dressed in the most expensive silks and velvets and wearing 150,000 pesetas' worth of jewels, the image caught fire and was com

LOUBET'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN. An Electrical Engineer Who Lost His Fortune in the Panama Crash.

pletely destroyed. Most of the jewels were

PARIS, April 1 .- Ozouf, the man who as assinated M. Tourret in the Bois de Boulogne yesterday evening, mistaking him for President Loubet, whom he resembles strikingly, is an electrical engineer who lost his fortune in the Panama smash. It is sugin connection with M. Loubet's election is responsible for the man's idea of assassinating the President. Ozouf fired two bullets into M. Tourrot, who expired immediately.

The British Parliament.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, April 1.- The first section of the parliamentary session terminated with the adjournment for the Easter recess, and up to now the ministers cannot boast of any was the reading of the London local government bill for the second time, but, as the bill will receive most attention when it ications. The bill of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to facilitate the acquirement of dwellings by workmen, has fallen flat, as everything depends on the permission of the landlord. The first matter of importance on the Commons reassembling will be the budget, which has been fixed for Thursday week.

A French Painter's Lament.

MANILA, April 2.-The French painter, Aime Nicolas Merot, who has just returned to France from Abyssinia, tells a pitiful tale of the manner in which he was treated by the Abyssinians idea obtains in France regarding the influence enjoyed by Frenchmen in Abyssinia. and regarded as less than nothing, while the British, on the contrary, are feared and have seen I am persuaded the English will soon become masters of Abyssinia, just as they have Egypt. This is inevitable

Marchand in Abyssinia.

PARIS, April 1.-Dispatches received from Ras Jiboutil, on the Red sea, say the Marchand expedition, from Fashoda, arrived all well at Addisebeba, the capital of Abyssinia, on March 11, and met with a warm reception from the Abyssinians.

Messenger Racing Against Time. LONDON, April 1.-The Evening News says a district messenger left London this enia to rival the recent before the fleet sailed.

New York, Chicago and Philadelphia from London. The messenger's name is Elsey. He is on board the Etruria, which sailed for New York to-day.

The Shamrock's Flag. LONDON, April 1.-Sir Thomas Lipton has decided that the flag of the America's cup challenger Shamrock is to be a green sprig of shamrock on a gold ground, with

Mrs. Gladstone III. LONDON, April 1.-Mrs. Gladstone is ill. but it is hoped her illness is not of a serious

WAGE AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Contract Between Telegraphers and the Union Pacific Road.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.-The telegraphers on the Union Pacific system and the officials of the company have arrived at an understanding and have signed an agreement. regulating wages and hours and conditions of labor. There has been no contract between the company and the operators since the new company took charge of the road, though all the other organizations of railway employes have had one for some time. The first move to secure one by the telegraphers was made in January, and the question has been under consideration ever since. The new agreement is practically the same Caldwell, of the Federal Court. The minimum wages for operators is \$45 per month on the kansas and Neb ska divisions and \$50 on the western divisions, with extra pay for overtime. The agreement is satisfactory which has been at a standstill for a week, partly owing to a strike of masons' helpers The contractors, a Chicago firm, declined to grant the raise demanded and filled the

claces of the strikers with new men Pittsburg District Miners.

PITTSBURG, April 1.-After a district convention of coal miners lasting five days, settle the matter. The difficulty is really between the operators of the thick and the thin veins. The diggers in both veins are satisfied with the scale set by the interstate convention but until the differential is settled there will be no peace. The miners had both sides presented to them and finally decided that arbitration must be resorted to, the question to be decided being the earning power of the miner and the selling price of coal. Whether or not there will be a strike in this district depends now

largely on the operators. All Ishpeming Mines Idle.

ISHPEMING, Mich., April 1 .- All the Ishlate to-night visiting the mines, and as a result nearly 4,000 men left their work. At one mine the men refused to leave their will attempt to work Monday, fearing violence at the hands of the union men. Several hundred of the nonunion men signed the organization's roll to-day and others

Strike of Street-Railway Employes.

through the suburbs, is tied up. A demand was made for an increase from \$1.40 to \$1.80. or 20 cents per hour, which the company refused. Another strike of street-railway employes will be precipitated. All lines here are owned by the same company, and all employes have made the same demand. The company refuses to recognize the union or to

treat with the men collectively. 3,000 Bricklayers Quit Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 1.-Three the failure of the bosses to sign the new scale which the journeymen want the bosses to sign is for 45 cents an hour. The men are now receiving 37% cents an hour for eight nours a day and the bosses agreed to give them 421/2 cents for eight hours. Should the strike be of long duration it would seriously andicap building operations.

Glass Workers Will Strike. PHILADELPHIA, April 1 .- A prominent

glass manufacturer said to-day that the demand of the glass workers will be refused city on Monday between the employers and employes. This decision on the part of the employes, he said, would probably precipitate a Mrike. The fight is one almost wholly against organized labor. Five thousand men and boys will be affected by the suspension of business.

First Civilian President.

inauguration of Manuel Estrada Cabrera as President was attended with imposing ceremonies. The people seemed to be enthusithat peace may reign during his term of six years. Hitherto he was merely filling the inexpired term of the late General Barrios. Estrada Cabrera is about forty years old is a lawyer of repute and served in the Cabinet of General Barrios. He is the first President not belonging to the army who has ruled during recent years.

Chinese Gambling Bens Raided. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1. - The quad of police under Lieutenant Ezola, de alleged clubs in Chinatown, made a succe ful raid late last night. The doors of the "Chinese Merchants' Exchange" and the "United Oriental Social Club" were broken down with axes. Thirty-two Chinese gamblers and \$4,000 in cash, besides a complete fan-tan layout, were secured. Chief of Police Lees expressed his determination to close all the Oriental gambling dens in the

city. Victim of the Kingston Riot. KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 1 .- J. troit, who was among the men woun during the riot ashore on Tuesday night, who was conveyed on board his ship,